

FEBRUARY

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1850.

Dear Sir: Another epoch in the history of our country is about to be opened. In the brief but eventful career which has been yours, you have been called upon to witness the most extraordinary scenes in the history of the world. You have seen the people of this country, who were once united in the bonds of friendship and affection, now divided into two hostile camps, each with its own principles and its own interests. You have seen the people of this country, who were once united in the bonds of friendship and affection, now divided into two hostile camps, each with its own principles and its own interests.

It is necessary to specify the aggressions which have been committed upon the constitutional rights of the South by the Northern fanatics. They have been deeply regretted by a large portion of our citizens; while they are made an excuse for advocating secession in the Southern States. Each demonstration made by the abolitionists against the supremacy of the law, is the signal for renewed assaults upon the Union party of the slaveholding States. The abolitionists following the example thus set them, make the intemperate language of their Southern allies the pretext for another onslaught upon the conservatives of the North.

Unscrupulous candidates for office have vastly increased the multiplication and abolition excitement by yielding to its demand for the purpose of obtaining votes. The most effectual method of arresting the evil is to teach all aspirants for political honors that they will lose more Union votes than they will gain from the disorganizers.

To correct and develop public opinion—arrest the fell spirit of nullification and reestablish that fraternal love which once prevailed throughout the confederacy was the design of those patriotic men who assembled at the Union meeting, which have been recently held at the North. Here the demonstration should not be confined. The invocation in behalf of the Union, should ascend from every city and hamlet in the land. The moral power which always flows from these patriotic demonstrations is already indicated in the more healthy tone of public sentiment of the city of New York.

The undersigned have been appointed a corresponding committee by the "Union Safety Committee" of the city of New York. It is our pleasant duty to open a correspondence with prominent men throughout the confederacy. Great results can alone be accomplished by large bodies of men setting in concert.

We shall be happy to learn from you at an early day that the inhabitants of your section of the Union have established "Union Safety Committees" and proclaimed as their motto fealty to the constitution and obedience to the laws.

We are very respectfully your obedient servants,
GEORGE WOOD,
HIRAM KETCHUM,
EDWARD B. BUTLER,
GEORGE DOUGLASS,
L. C. CHASE,
T. S. BRADY,
A. G. BEMAN,
Committee.

MOBILE, Dec. 26, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: By yesterday's mail I was honored with the above letter of the 2d inst. As it deals with matters of public concern, and as I am personally unknown to you, I must be pardoned for answering it through the medium of the press. I have less hesitancy in doing so, because it is evidently a circular, and has been doubtless addressed to many others in every section of country.

While I will not question your solicitude to preserve the Union, I cannot but admire the skill with which you divide your censure between the abolitionists and those of the South who are forced to look to secession as the only means of escaping from complete and utter ruin. The coolness, too, with which you charge the Southern people with making the aggressions which have been committed upon their constitutional rights, is certainly worthy of note. And not less so is your assertion that "each demonstration made by the abolitionists against the supremacy of the law, is the signal for renewed assaults upon the Union party of the slaveholding States."

But you can see the climax when you allege that "the abolitionists following the example thus set them, make the intemperate language of their Southern allies the pretext for another onslaught upon the conservatives of the North."

greater sin than that of following the example of the South. You exhibit a want of candor and frankness, well calculated to awaken doubtless in our minds as to your fitness for the office you have assumed, viz. to preserve the Union by exposing and developing the aggressions of the South, and re-establishing the supremacy of the law.

To do this, you must first learn to know the South, and your whole letter gives abundant evidence that you are in the dark. You are too well aware of the advantages of your position, to be otherwise; but in the face of the wrongs and outrages committed by Northern abolitionists and free soldiers upon the South, it is expecting rather too much of us to suppose that we should particularly desire to uphold a Union that has ceased to render us any protection.

To gentlemen so well informed as you are, it is unnecessary to specify the aggressions which have been committed upon the constitutional rights of the South by the Northern fanatics. They have been deeply regretted by a large portion of our citizens; while they are made an excuse for advocating secession in the Southern States.

You are all influential men in your States, and yet what have you done to prevent her from assuming a hostile attitude towards the South upon the slavery question? Did you make any effort to effect the repeal of the resolutions passed by your Legislature on the 6th February, 1847, insisting upon the application of the Wilnot proviso to the territories? Did you endeavor to prevent the adoption of Mr. Raymon's anti-slavery resolutions at your last session? Have either of you given any evidence of a determination to uphold the rights of the South? It is true that one of your number, Mr. George Wood, presided over the "Union meeting," so called, held in N. Y. but did he not vote for Mr. Hunt for Governor, who during the canvass expressed his regret at the passage of the fugitive slave bill, and declared that it must be essentially modified? Is it not notorious that Mr. Wood is a federalist of the old school—the advocate of a strong government, and the questioner of State rights?

Mr. Brady, if I mistake not, also participated in the Union meeting, but we are ignorant of his having at any time signalized himself in the advocacy of the "constitutional rights of the South." We are not apt to forget a Northern man, who may have the boldness to proclaim his determination to stand by the South in her efforts to maintain those rights and we can recall no act of Mr. Brady's that should awaken our gratitude since 1843, when he was, I believe, a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Calhoun and the most prominent advocate in New York of his political principles. His present associations go far to authorize the presumption that he has repudiated those principles, and has coalesced with those who withhold from the South her just rights.

I would ask if Mr. Brady has ever insisted that the fugitive slave bill is just and equitable? Or does he think, with Governor Hunt, that it ought to be so emasculated as to make it less obnoxious to the abolitionists?

And what are the opinions of Mr. Ketchum, who new very kindly advises Southern men to cultivate fraternal regard for the North? This gentleman made himself quite famous in late Utah Convention. His speech before that body was certainly not very pregnant with evidences of good will and respect towards the South. Hear him up on that occasion.

"I will make no boast, but I should like to see the man who has done more, from his earliest manhood to the present moment, in advocating the principles of Abolition than the humble individual who now addresses you; and may principles are unchanged, entirely unaltered, and at the same time the firmness of his attachment to his principles. He then goes on to point out the advantages of the Union to the Northern States, and addressing himself to the Southern people, very complacently says to them, "Our forms of government in your States differ from ours; we have advanced farther than you, as we think, we are clearer than you; but as was well remarked by a friend who preceded me, the darkness was once upon us." How coolly does he assume superiority over us, and with what an air does he inform us of it. But so great is his detestation of slavery, that he is not content with recounting his services as above, in the cause of abolition, but must again revert to it, and speaks as follows: "There are men here in this assembly, I doubt not who remember the time when slavery existed here. I remember that I was in at its death, and that I was associated with a band of men to bring about the destruction of that evil."

True, he says that he would not interfere with slavery in the States in which it exists by law; but in the new breath he speaks as follows: "There are now only six hundred

thousand of the plant of slavery in the United States. I believe that Mr. Ketchum knows full well that the South has always denied the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the District, and has repeatedly declared in the most solemn forms that it will regard its abolition there, as a just cause of withdrawal from the Union." And yet this gentleman now assumes the office of advising Southern men as to the course they should pursue, and gravely urges them to form "Union Safety Committees."

A word more to Mr. Ketchum and I am done with him. Did he not also vote for Governor Hunt, and was he not so pained because a doubt was entertained on the subject, that after the election he published a note asserting his support of Mr. Hunt at the polls?

The other gentlemen on your committee, are not so well known and therefore cannot be treated separately, but they may be presumed as not differing very materially from Mr. Ketchum in their opinions, as they have united with him in your letter. From what I have said gentlemen you may readily imagine that I cannot be instrumental in forming the "Safety Committees" you suggest. I cannot therefore render you "happy" by informing you of the establishment of such committees. "The inhabitants of (my) section" have no war to make against the Union as it was designed to be—a Union of equality—a Union in which the rights of all were regarded—a Union regulated by the Constitution.

But they can have no special reverence for the Union you would have them to uphold—a Union in which their rights are trampled under foot by a ruthless majority—a Union which denies to the Southern people the right of entry with their property into the territories which are owned in common by all the States—a Union into which no new slave State will ever be allowed admission—a Union by which those who for fifteen years have incessantly pressed their assaults upon us, and who are determined to wield the powers of the government to our detriment.

"The inhabitants" of this section acknowledge their fealty to the constitution and obedience to the laws—but it is to the constitution in its letter and spirit, and to laws sanctioned by that constitution. They desire not to abandon the Union, if they can remain in it without a sacrifice of honor and all they hold dear. These demand their highest allegiance. These "inhabitants" therefore insist upon a full and complete recognition of their rights, and as those rights have been infringed, they think that their motto should be: The South first—the South last—the South forever.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I am "happy" to inform you that a "Southern Rights Association" has been formed in this city, and is rapidly growing in power and influence. Similar societies have also been organized in other sections of the State and every indication warrants the opinion that Alabama is ready to maintain "at all and every hazard," her rights, dignity and equality against "Northern fanaticism," come in what shape it may.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
PERCY WALKER.
To George Wood, Hiram Ketchum, Edward B. Butler, George Douglass, L. C. Chase, James T. Brady and A. G. Beman, Esqrs., Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1851.

FORNERS PARTICIPARS OF THE GREAT FIRE at New Orleans.

The tremendous conflagration that occurred here yesterday is the heaviest calamity that has befallen New Orleans for years, the destruction of the St. Charles hotel which was the pride of the South, will be severely felt. Business yesterday was quite suspended in consequence of the excitement.

The loss by the conflagration is fully a half million of dollars, of which \$180,000 was insured, including \$20,000 at an Mutual. Methodist church destroyed loss \$30,000; fully insured; in the Nashville Life and Trust Co. and in the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Co. It is rumored that several lives have been lost about the St. Charles hotel, but no bodies found. The furniture of the St. Charles, valued at \$60,000, almost totally lost.

The fire caught on the roof of the St. Charles, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. This magnificent hotel cost originally \$500,000, and was owned by a company, but leased to Messrs. Mulder & Co. There was an insurance of 100,000 on the building. The telegraph office was also partially destroyed.

REPUBLICAN.
Monday, Feb. 4, 1851.

All accounts due this Office up to the first day of January, 1851, will be settled with J. F. Grant. Persons indebted for subscription or advertising, will confer a favor by making settlements soon, as it will be a great convenience to the establishment to have the business settled up to that date.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15, 6, 15 P. M.
This morning 2000 bales Cotton were sold with change in price—Middling quoted at 12 1/2 12 3/4—The week's sales foot up 27,000 bales.

Bank Defalcation.
The Teller of the Bank of Louisiana, absconded with 80,000 dollars of the funds. The greater portion of the money, however, has since been recovered.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.
New York Market.
The Cotton market is dull, unsettled and prices drooping—400 bales only sold.

No tidings have yet reached us in relation to the steamer Atlantic.

Why will Barnum and Jenny Lind never quarrel?
Because she is always for-going, and he for-getting.—Boston Post.

RAILROAD.
Mr. E. L. Woodward has kindly placed in our hands a letter, addressed to him, from the President of the road. For the benefit of those interested in the progress of this work, we take a few extracts.

Mr. Lapsley says: "I am unable to say at what time, precisely, the engineers can be in Benton County to commence the location of the road, but it is expected they will be there sometime between the 10th and 15th of February. They are pushing on with all practicable despatch." In speaking of those Stockholders who may take contracts, he says: "Before any contracts are let out, it is best, I think, that the Chief Engineer, Mr. Troost, should be present, as he is more competent than any one else to give the necessary information, and make such explanations as may be required." Here the President eulogizes Mr. Troost very highly; as those of us who have had 1 pleasure of cultivating his acquaintance, heartily agree, that "he is gentleman in whose integrity, skill and knowledge implicit confidence may be placed." "He is now a sent at the North where he has gone to purchase the iron for the fifty-six miles of the road."

Following telegraphic despatch received, dated 27th Jan. in which he says: "James Dunlap furnishes rails in Bay of Mobile, thirds at \$40.50 and one third \$41 per ton—sixty thousand tons to be paid on delivery, balance in 6-12 and 18 months."

"It is generally believed that will aid us very much in getting additional subscriptions on this side the Coast, and increase public science in the work, to have a of the road in operation. We therefore, urging the work for with the view of completing a tion of the road as early next mer as practicable; & if we get Iron as soon as expected, we to have a Car in motion by the of July next. There are some over 250 hands at work, and number will be increased, probably to 400 or 500 in the course next sixty days or less."

We think we have reason to congratulate the Stockholders upon the wisdom of their choice in selecting Lapsley as their President and Conly, Goldsby, Reynolds, Curry, Allen and their worthy associates Directors. Such zeal, industry & perseverance as theirs, added to the indefatigable efforts of the Engineer Corps buoy us with the hope that the work will move bravely on.

Some one in the plenitude of facetiousness has said, the "Jacksonville Republican has got to be half Whig and half Democrat." Let a jest should be received as fact and silence on our part; be distorted into a confession of guilt, we wish to disabuse the minds of those who have received such an impression. We imagine it would take, even more than a mathematical demonstration to convince the "Whigs of this County, that the Senator whose blade they have so often felt, is any thing else than a Democrat, "good and true." The charge, then, (if it were designed as a charge) attaches only to ourselves.

Now, we freely confess, we have not been philosophical in breathing our political passions into the

of the House, and up to the 15th inst. we have not recovered from the effects of the late conflagration. I expect to be back some time during the next week, and shall be glad to see you on my return.

Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN WADSWORTH.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.
Washington, Jan. 25.
The French spoliation bill has passed the Senate after an arduous debate. A motion to exclude claims which are held by assignees and Insurance companies and private underwriters was lost by a majority of five votes. A large portion of the claims are held by assignees and insurers, and if they were not provided for, there would be no strenuous effort to pass the bill.

The Insurance companies will be greatly benefited, for they had originally very large premiums on their policies. The passage of the bill through the House will be rendered less difficult by the fact, that the necessity for committing it in that body, has been obviated by striking out the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for carrying the act into effect. That item can be easily placed in some other bill.

There is no end to the land-bills, nor to their success. Two of them together went through the Senate yesterday, and another, the other day through the House, squandering the acres and the miles square, as if they were forest leaves. One forever, from the national Government is the public domain. All this was foreseen and predicted by Mr. Calhoun, when he brought forward his land project some years ago.

There is no scheme so extravagant, none so profligate, that the Tariff men will not support it; and these together with the new State interest, command the votes in Congress.

There is much excitement here now on the subject of the Tariff. Great efforts are made to get up a project and it is found no easy matter, owing to the jealousies and the conflicts of interest among those who seek protection from high duties. The Pennsylvanians are likely to carry the day. The iron interest will be promoted, but the England men complain that the cotton manufacture is to be sacrificed.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed upon the main features of a bill which will be very popular in Pennsylvania, for it will add at least fifty per cent to the price of iron. The bill will adhere to foreign valuation and specific duties but it will add ten per cent to the duties on iron, woolen, hemp, copper, &c.

The cotton manufacturers ask for the present rate of duty assessed on the prices of 1846, and with two appraisers at large. But they say they cannot get even that, though it was, as they contend, what the present Tariff bill intended to give them. My own opinion is that every project will fail at this session.

Mr. Denton's defeat is much talked of, & not generally deplored. Had he been re-elected, he would, as it is commonly said, have been more arrogant than ever.

Telegraphic intelligence.
Reported from the Courier.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.
LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.

The steam ship Arctic has arrived at New York, with Liverpool advices of the 7th inst. She has 25 passengers on board. The British steam ship America had arrived cut.

The Cotton market was in a dull and drooping state, and although prices could not be quoted actually lower than by the Dr. Steamer Assinholders are less firm, especially for middling qualities.

The political intelligence from England is entirely unimportant. The French Ministry has resigned. The cause is said to have been a difficulty between Louis Napoleon the President, and Gen. Changarnier.

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ADDRESS.
Sixty years have now elapsed since the formation of the Federal Constitution. Within those sixty years a great and radical change has been wrought in the whole spirit and genius of our Government. A treaty, framed to provide for the maintenance and promotion of the peace and tranquility of the people, and to secure to all sections of the Union equal rights and local interests, has become a great portion of the governed, an instrument of fraud and oppression. A constitution, adopted to form a more perfect union, and ensure domestic tranquility, has been so perverted from its original character, and purposes, as to serve only to array a great section of a mighty people against each other, in bitter hostility. Two great sections of a mighty people, a confederation which was originally little more than a Customs Union superadded to a league offensive, has been made to rival in power, and in its centralising aggressive tendencies, the most consolidated monarchies of the old world. And of this, the result of equal forbearance, is passed away;—and in its stead, we have a Union of unmingled rapacity, and exorbitant power on the one side, & of accumulated injuries, and repeated expropriations on the other. To enumerate all the causes which have contributed to this great revolution, would exceed the limits of a simple address. To rehearse some of the circumstances which have tended to bring about the present crisis, is a necessary preliminary to a discussion of the remedy.
The time has now come, which must decide finally the fate of an institution, on which depend in a great measure, the happiness and the prosperity of the South.—That which, twenty or thirty years ago, was a mere speck on the horizon, has become a cloud of portentous size, and frightful blackness, overshadowing the whole future destiny of our country. What were once but the obscure and unheeded clamors of a few fanatics, have become the unanimous voice of millions.
From the entire North has gone forth the fiat, that the era of African slavery shall never be extended. The Wilmot Proviso has been applied to a territory embracing an extent of more than 152,000 square miles. The people and institutions of the South have been excluded from a region of country, acquired by the common exertions and common sacrifices of the whole nation. This has been done by a most unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of Congress,—in defiance of the plainest dictates of reason and of equity,—and in the face of the acknowledged fact, that to the acquisition of those rich and broad domains, from which she has been so cruelly shut out, the South contributed her share and far more than her share, both of men and money. Of the volunteers who served in the Mexican war, "the South furnished 46,640, and the North 23,084,—but little more than half as many. The South sent one man out of every twenty-six of military age,—the North only one out of every 154." Of the expenses of the war, amounting to upwards of \$90,000,000, the South, according to the equitable system of taxation, pursued by the Federal Government, must contribute two-thirds, or 60,000,000,—while the North, with far greater means, pays only one-third.
An what has been our reward? To have our institutions branded as infamous, and ourselves treated as strangers and aliens in the land purchased by our treasure and our blood—to be debarred of all the benefits flowing from our rich and costly conquests—and to be cut off from their possession, both we and our heirs, forever. In the grand scheme of Southern spoliation, not one acre has been left us, but all is gone, to gratify the avarice and the lust of power of the North. Indeed our enemies have not scrupled to go farther, and to take from us that which is already ours. By a piece of infamous political jugglery and corruption, Texas, and through Texas, the entire South has been robbed of land to the amount of 88,000 square miles; & as if to add insult to injury, we are called upon to pay \$10,000,000 for the sacrifice. By this means, we have been deprived of all hopes of ever enjoying the slightest advantage from the nominal possession of Utah and New Mexico. Well might the North, under these circumstances, forbear the application of the Wilmot Proviso to those territories.
Thus has slavery been "localized and discouraged." Hemmed in on all sides, deprived of the liberty of expansion, and surrounded by a cordon of free States, what Southerner can fail to see, as the inevitable result of such a policy, the certain downfall of an institution, with whose safety and preservation, are indissolubly interwoven all his interests, his sympathies, and his hopes.
But will the North stop here? We cannot believe that she will.—The war which is now being waged against the rights and honor of South, will never terminate until slavery is finally banished from these shores. The insatiable spirit of abolitionism which seems to possess our North-

erners, never has appeared in the history of this country. To this day, every thing is rapid and big. Already in the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Congress has undertaken to declare when a slave shall become free. What is this, but in other words, an assumption of the right on the part of Congress to emancipate our slaves? And what guarantee has the South that this power will not be used?
Lodged in the hands of a large & daily growing Northern majority, it may at any moment become the means of striking a death blow to our interests, and our rights. We reflect upon the anti-slavery sentiments which are so generally held by the North, and we are led to assert that it will not be used to effect our ruin. Everywhere, throughout the North, we find men of all shades & differences of opinion, coalescing in one common crusade against the institutions of the South. Everywhere the spirit of abolitionism reigns supreme. Under its influence, political platforms are built, and demolished—religions and charitable associations are organized and disbanded—laws outraged—and the Constitution trampled under foot. At its instigation, our slaves have been seduced and incited to revolt—and fanatics proceeded even to the shedding of blood.
Such being the state of public opinion at the North, how long will it be, before the exponents of that public opinion, the Northern representatives in Congress assembled, carry out the wishes of their constituents and venture upon fresh aggression on our rights? Unless speedy and effectual measures are taken for its preservation, slavery becomes at once a doomed institution, and its abolition but a question of time.
Deplorable as this state of things confessedly is, on what grounds can the South hope for a change for the better? The anti-slavery spirit, instead of subsiding, seems only to grow stronger; and who is there to exercise the fell demon, and restore peace and quiet to our distracted country? This question, it remains with the young men of the South to answer. From the North, we have nothing to hope—everything to fear.
"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes." For even supposing the present agitation to cease, which will never be, while there is a single slave in the country, and the flames of fanaticism, to be for a time extinguished, which can never happen while there is material left for them to devour, there would still remain sufficient elements of strife and discord, to interpose a perpetual barrier to anything like a cordial, permanent Union between the two sections. The one is manufacturing and navigating, the other planting and agricultural. The interests of the one, incline to monopoly and exclusion, those of the other to free trade and open competition. Besides, the free labor of the North must necessarily be jealous of the slave labor of the South; and the capitalist compelled at an immense disadvantage, and high wages, to employ that free labor, cannot fail to regard with envy the more fortunate slaveholder of our happy clime. All these circumstances tend to bar our path to Union, and to add another illustration to the doctrine, that whether we would have redress for the past, or security for the future we must find them equally in ourselves.
Under these circumstances, we deem it no presumption to issue an address to you, young men of the South; and to hold commune with you, to the end that we may bring about unanimity of sentiment, concert of action, and a fixedness of purpose on your part, to resist, to the last extremity, and at every hazard, the wrongs and aggressions of the North.
We cannot forget that soon the destinies of the South must be entrusted to our keeping. The present occupants of the arena of action must soon pass away, and we be called upon to fill their places, and to battle in their stead against impending dangers. It becomes therefore our sacred duty to prepare for the contest. We believe, moreover, that our rights and liberties can only be preserved by firm, decisive, and united action, which we maintain can best be attained by directing the attention of the young men of the South to the wrongs and results which have been heaped upon them, and awakening in their breasts a spirit of determined, resolute resistance.
We need here barely glance at the concessions made by the South, with a view to preserve the Union, in order to exhibit, in all its naked deformity, the spirit which animates the non-slaveholding States. It is well known to most of us, that previous to the adoption of the present Constitution, Virginia, for the sake of the Union, surrendered to the General Government all of the vast domain owned by her to the West and North-west of the Ohio River, surpassing in extent all of the Southern States of the "Old Thirteen." Notwithstanding this unparalleled generosity, her citizens were deprived of all the benefits accruing from this magnificent grant, by the passage, chiefly by

Carolina Legislature, clearly indicating her position in regard to the "protective policy" of our Yankee brothers.
Whereas the Southern States of this Union have since the formation of the Federal Government, fostered and now, the manufacturing and mining interests of the non-slaveholding States, by voting to impose high taxes upon importations from foreign countries which might come in competition with the productions of the labor and industry of the aforesaid non-slaveholding States; and whereas these acts of generosity and self-sacrifice have been unappreciated at the North, and the people of that section show a disposition to increasing attacks upon our institutions and property, therefore,
Resolved, That the State of North Carolina feels herself under no further obligations, by the votes of her representatives in Congress, or otherwise, to protect the "home industry" of the non-slaveholding States.
Resolved, That if our own industry needs protection, it can be better protected by State than by Congress. Resolved, That the present tariff is high enough to afford sufficient revenue to carry on an economically administered government, and ought not to be increased.
Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our members of both Houses of Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses, and with the further request that they vote against any change in the present tariff laws, which may have the effect to protect or encourage the manufacturing or mining interests of some States, or which may have the effect to increase the cost to the Southern consumer to any of the products of foreign countries.
The following resolutions, as to the compromise measures, have also passed the House of Commons by a large majority.
1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them on the other, a strict fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution, upon the General Government.
2. That in the opinion of the General Assembly, North Carolina is deeply devoted to the Union of the States, and will to the utmost, endeavor to preserve and perpetuate so long as the Union itself shall secure the great and beneficent purposes for which it was formed.
3. That while we do not approve of all the provisions of the compromise by Congress, called the adjustment, still, from a fraternal spirit of forbearance towards our brethren in the slaveholding States, and a sincere and heartfelt attachment to the Union, we are willing to acquiesce in said compromise—honestly and faithfully carried out.
4. That while we are disposed to accept the said compromise as the work of peace, we deem it a sacred duty, to warn the people of the free States against any further encroachments upon our rights, and to declare explicitly, that in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina would and ought to regard as entirely inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress without the consent of the slaveholding States, and incompatible with their safety and interests; or any act of Congress, prohibiting the citizens of one slaveholding State from removing their slaves to other States or a refusal by Congress to admit into the Union as a State any territory belonging to the United States on account of the existence of domestic slavery within its limits; or any act applying the dangerous and mischievous principle of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or any act which repeals the recent act for the redemption of fugitive slaves, or so modifies the same as essentially to impair its efficiency and usefulness.
5. That whenever, any one of the contingencies mentioned in the foregoing resolutions shall have arisen, the Governor of this State be, and is hereby required to convene the General Assembly, at such time as he in his wisdom shall deem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and our then existing relations with the Federal Government.
BENTON COUNTY ALA.
Feb. 1st 1851.
DANIEL HOKE,
Clerk of Town Council of the Town of Jacksonville.
Dear Sir:
Your favor of the 22nd January—received with a Preamble and Resolutions, recently adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Jacksonville, has been received.
For the very kind manner in

which the Town Council, has been pleased to regard my feeble efforts in favour of the Rail Road route, by way of Jacksonville, the Town Council, the Citizens of Jacksonville, generally, all please accept my sincere thanks.
I also thank the Citizens of Jacksonville, for their assistance, in procuring Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of Ala. and Ten. River Rail Road Company.
The Town Council, the Citizens of Jacksonville, and of the County generally, may rest assured, that no exertions on my part shall be wanting to insure the completion of the Rail Road at the earliest day practicable.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servt.
HUDSON H. ALLEN.
ANDREW JACKSON.—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.—One of the productions which the printing controversy between Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Rives has rescued from oblivion, is a speech, delivered some years since by Mr. Rives before the Democratic Association, in Washington, in which he alludes to two or three anecdotes of General Jackson, which cannot fail to be read with the interest which attaches to every thing that tends to illustrate the character of that remarkable man. Mr. Rives tells us that it was not only his fortune to be "patronized by Andrew Jackson," but it was also his good luck to know more about his writing doings during the last thirteen years of his life than those most near and dear to him.—After thus presenting his credentials, he proceeded as follows:
"It is so generally known that General Jackson was a man who, above all others, took 'responsibility' in peace or in war, that word brings to the minds of the people of this country his name almost as certainly as the letters which spell it. But it is not so well known that he made others take it in times of profound peace. I know it well. 'He made me take it, and that made me know him so well. The occasion for making me take it was, his annual message got out from the offices of the National Intelligencer and the United States Telegraph before it was sent to Congress, soon after I came into the Globe office—the first session of the twenty-third Congress I believe—and afterwards, as long as he was President, he gave all his messages to me to have printed, with the admonition: 'I will hold you responsible, sir, if that message gets out before Congress is ready to receive it. Don't let any person—not even one of my Cabinet officers—have a copy of it before I send it to Congress.'
"The printer prints from the rough draught of the President's message, and often gets part of the copy before the message is completed. I invariably went after the copy and took the proofs back to the President myself, which gave me an opportunity of knowing all about who wrote and who were consulted about them. It has been said, and is no doubt believed by many, that Gen. Jackson did not write his message. Neither he nor any other President ever wrote those parts of their message which showed the condition of the several departments. They are written by the heads of the departments respectively. Nearly the whole of the balance of General Jackson's message was in his hand writing. The proclamation which was intended to carry out his memorable toast, 'the Union must be preserved,' which was uttered as a rebuke to nullification, when it first showed its front, at the celebration of Mr. Jefferson's birthday in Washington, was re-written by Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State. Mr. Blair, who saw the original paper, has frequently told his friends, he thought it better than the finished production, and not liable to the objections to some of the principles advanced in the latter. It was Gen. Jackson's invariable practice to put down in writing, every official paper which he submitted to the public. He was, however, always willing to admit suggestions, and permit alterations where he thought them improvements.
"I will relate an anecdote, or incident, which will lead to a correct conclusion as to who wrote General Jackson's messages, and also, who attended to them after they were written.
"When I went after the annual message which demanded of the French King (Louis Philippe) the indemnity due to citizens of the U. S. by the French government, I found Major A. J. Donelson, the Gen. Jackson's private secretary, and a clerk belonging to the State Department, (Mr. Derrick), comparing the copies to be sent to both branches of Congress with the rough draught. Gen. Jackson was walking the floor some twenty or thirty feet from them smoking his pipe, paying no attention to the reader, as I thought. When they read that part of the message which pressed the demand in the strongest terms, Gen. Jackson said: 'Donelson stop there; that is not as I wrote it.' Major Donelson replied: 'General, the Cabinet had a meeting, and agreed to soften this a little,' and he then attempted to read

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

A loving heart, encloses within itself an unfading and eternal Eden.
Our wishes are but the idle blossoms of the tree of human life, seldom bearing fruit.
None go to heaven but those who have a taste for it on earth.
A pure mind can derive more enjoyment from this world, and from senses, than an impure mind. This is true even of the lowest senses.
Gold is but a poor legacy in comparison with immortal thought. The one is human, worthless; the other divine, invaluable.
Birds of Paradise always fly against the wind, and heavenly-minded souls move against the current.
Some are who gaze intently into the well of truth, but only in hopes of seeing their own image reflected in it.
To more tender and delicate the blossoms of joy, the parer must be she hand that will call them.
The chief source of human discontent is to be looked for, not in the demand of nature, but in the artificial cravings of desire.
A correct taste is ever the concomitant of a chaste mind, for as a celebrated author has justly observed, "taste commonly declines with emendity."
The proper element of man is constant activity. The waters of life like those of the Bethesda pool—it is only when they are agitated that they are healthful.
In times of national disorder, great men rise to the summit of affairs as certainly as the large lumps come to the top when you shake a glass of wine.
Sin is a kind of insanity. So far as it goes, it makes man an irrational creature, it makes him a fool.—The consummation of sin is ever, and in every form, the extreme of folly. And it is that most pitiable folly which is pulled up with arrogance and self-sufficiency.
I cannot help thinking that one's native tongue has a certain natural adaptation to one's mind which foreign words never can attain. Early and often as I have heard the word, "Amen," I do not understand it as I do "So be it." It does not speak to the soul. I have to translate it.
Self-knowledge is said to be the way to virtue; it would be more correct to say, that virtue is the way to self-knowledge. A pure mind like a diamond is clouded by the slightest defilement, and does not scintillate after its purification how many specks and stains still disfigure its holes and corners.
DESPAIR OF DISAPPOINTED LOVE.
A sad scene in a Telegraph Office. The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer furnishes the following account of a pitiable scene which occurred a few days ago in the telegraph Office of that city.
A case of melancholy interest, to one of the parties at least, occurred here the other day, which we will relate for the public good. A young lady (we forbear names, although known) arrived here from the State of New-York, on her way into the southern part of the State, whither she was going to consummate a marriage contract, entered into some ten years since. Her intended was a young man who had been born and reared near her father's residence, but who, in all things, did not suit the "old folks," & consequently the latter opposed the match. The result was, the young man left the country, but kept up a most intimate correspondence with the lady ever since, until some time ago, when he informed her by letter that he could not be married at

NEW YORK
Company, new, 500,000, 100,000, 50,000, 25,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,500, 1,000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 1/72057594037927936, 1/144115188075855872, 1/288230376151711744, 1/576460752303423488, 1/1152921504606846976, 1/2305843009213693952, 1/4611686018427387904, 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ity-first Congress—Second Session.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1851.
Senate.

Mr. Hunt reported a bill granting a right of way for a telegraphic line from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

Mr. Turner introduced a joint resolution, giving thanks to General Scott and Taylor, by providing that the President have prepared swords, with suitable devices, to be presented to each of the Major General and Brigadier General engaged at Buena Vista and at the several battles from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

The Chair presented a communication from W. H. Weighman, asking that New Mexico may be admitted as a State of the Union, upon certain conditions. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Hale presented a petition for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Laid on the table.

The resolution of inquiry submitted yesterday by Mr. Mason, directing an inquiry into the propriety of allowing compensation to the claims arising out of the Armistice case, was taken up.

Mr. Chase and Mr. Hale opposed the resolution.

Mr. Clay replied.

Mr. Hale moved the resolution be laid on the table. Lost, yeas 6, nays 42. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling for all correspondence between the United States and Spain in relation to the claims arising out of the Armistice case. Laid over.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to communicate all information in his possession relative to a graduated scale of diplomatic salaries, based upon the importance of the mission and the expenses of residence. Adopted.

The Senate then took up the bill relative to private land claims in California.

The question pending was on the amendment to make 20 years possession evidence of a claim against the United States.

After debate by Messrs. Soule and Bradbury, in favor of the amendment, it was rejected. Yeas 11; nays 37.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the fourth section, which provides for the appointment of a law agent to attend to the interests of the U. States, and, after further debate, the motion was rejected—yeas 2, nays 37.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the 14th section, and insert a substitute for it. After debate the motion was rejected.

Several other amendments, proposed by Mr. Benton, were voted down and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the whole to day on the state of the Union, and continued the discussion on the bill for establishing a mint at New York and San Francisco, in California.

The principal speakers were Messrs. Disney, of Ohio, Holmes, of S. Carolina, King, of N. Jersey, Thompson, of Pa., who opposed the proposition as applicable to New York, and Mr. Phoenix for New York who warmly supported it.

The speeches that were delivered abounded in statistics, which, from the move that was made in the hall and which the Chairman was at times unable to subdue, did not seem to create much interest in the minds of members.

Mr. Holmes contended that the appliances of government are already too extensively lavished on New York, by which that city—and consequently the State, possesses an undue advantage over the more Southern portions of the Union; and condemned any further public expenditure in that direction.

Mr. Phoenix brought forward an array of figures to prove that the expense of erecting a mint at New York, instead of requiring a million and a half of dollars for its erection and establishment, would not demand more than about \$250,000. He went into particulars on various subjects connected with the question, of very little general interest, and was followed by Mr. Thompson, of Pa.

The debate seemed to be founded in a contest between Philadelphia and New York which induced Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, to express his regret that it had taken that turn. He called attention to the extent of the appropriations of the present session, to the public debt, which at present amounts to eight millions of dollars, and which he was fearful before the session terminated, would amount to ninety millions; and called upon the committee to decide if it would be advisable under these circumstances to incur an additional expenditure such as that then under consideration.

The hour at which this debate was to close (three o'clock) having arrived, it accordingly terminated and amendments which had been introduced were decided upon, among others one for appropriating \$1000,000 per annum for the establishment of a Mint at Charleston, S. C. which was negatived.

After a few remarks from Mr.

Proctor, of N. Y. and Mr. Venable, of C. and against the bill, the motion prevailed and the committee rose.

The Chairman reported that the committee had come to no conclusion; and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.
Senate.

Numerous petitions were presented praying for a modification of the tariff.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of coining dollars halves and quarters composed of equal value of gold and silver; which was adopted.

Mr. Hale's resolution, calling for the correspondence between the United States and Spain relative to the Armistice case, was adopted.

The Senate a short time in Executive session, and after the doors were opened.

Mr. Hunt announced the death of Kaufman, a representative from the State of Texas, and spoke feelingly of his merits.

The usual resolutions were adopted, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal.

Mr. Howard announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. David S. Kaufman, a representative from the State of Texas, which took place suddenly yesterday evening at his residence. Mr. H. pronounced a feeling eulogy upon the deceased, which was heightened by the suddenness with which the event took place. Mr. Kaufman, when he left the House at 3 o'clock yesterday, appeared to be in perfect health. He was a native of Cumberland County, (Pa.) but had resided in Texas for several years.

Messrs. Morse, McLellan and McClelland spoke in the highest terms of the merits of the deceased.

The customary resolutions of respect and regret, and also of appointing a committee to make arrangements for attending his funeral, on Monday next, were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1851.

You have noticed the new Tariff project. The attempt was to change the present revenue law, in most important particulars, by a name valuation, by greatly increased duties on Iron, &c., and by making free of duty articles used by the manufacturers—and all this in the form of an amendment to a little bill to fill up some deficiencies in past appropriations. The attempt was the extreme of legislative impudence, and yet it had nearly succeeded. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Meade, of Va. ruled it out of order, as incongruous with the object of the bill and his decision was sustained by 102 to 57—barely 15 majority.

The protectionists had everything against them, decency, precedent, law and the whole force of the friends of a revenue tariff, and yet they were beaten by only 15 votes. And they were beaten only because the project was too narrow to get in all their interests. It was a Pennsylvania scheme, and outraged the N. E. by proposing no increase of duties on Cottons. About a dozen of the latter voted against it, or rather voted in favor of the Chairman's decision, on that ground. Observe that a charge of eight votes would have carried it, and then judge what security the South has for the continuance of the present tariff. The plunderers are in a rage with each other just now, but you know that all passions excited by interest, can be appeased by interest, & it is not at all improbable that they will soon agree upon a bill that will satisfy a majority. Judging from the past, I should say this would be the result, though the little time they have left, may prevent their carrying out their policy at the present session. If they lose all hope of doing so, one great motive for keeping back the slavery agitation will be lost. But they have not yet given up the tariff project.

You have doubtless observed in the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, an account of an interview between a large delegation from the Colonization Society and Mr. Webster, Secretary of State. The correspondence is copied by the National Intelligencer, and thus stamped as authentic. One of their objects is stated to have been to urge a recognition by our Government of the Republic of Liberia. Mr. Webster received them with the most gracious assurances of his sympathy with their objects, and then turned them over to the President; who was equally profuse in gracious professions.

As one strong ground for the recognition of this so-called Republic they stated "that England alone now carries on a trade with Africa that amounts to five millions sterling, or nearly twenty-five millions of dollars every year." This statement covers an enormous falsehood for if it means anything pertinent to the matter in hand, it means that this amount of trade would some-

how be affected by the political relations of Liberia. Now the whole exports of that country in 1849, amounted to only \$670,769, and her whole imports to less than half a million. The English trade here spoken of, is made up of many branches, and the principal part of it is carried on with Egypt and Morocco.

All these movements are from the impulse of selfishness, and will have for their object to depress the courage, and humiliate the South. Liberia is to be a black Republic, under the patronage, and for the exaltation, and support of Northern philanthropy.

In three years the independence of Liberia, and Havti, &c. will be

of devotion to all.

Humility is a flower that prospers most when planted on the rich soil of a noble and great mind.

The liar who possesses the courage to mock Heaven in the face, will turn his back when he contemns death with men.

"The pride of the rich makes the labor of the poor." Not so, the labor of the poor makes the pride of the rich.

Two things are necessary to the traveler in life as well as on the roads; a knowledge of his way, and a perseverance in it.

In a vain man the smallest spark may kindle the greatest flame; because the lightest materials usually take fire the soonest.

Mason says:—"As it would be greatly folly to shoe horses, as Nero did, with gold, so it is the mark of a weak mind to spend time in trifles."

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped to school never learns his lessons well.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers, for we can get out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere.

The cap that is full will hold no more; keep your heads full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may not find room.

It is just as possible to keep a calm house as a clean house; a cheerful house, an orderly house, as a furnished house, if the heads set themselves to do so.

Svedenborg says that "though the virgins he saw in heaven were beautiful, the wives were incomparably more beautiful, and went on increasing in beauty evermore."

Ambition too often goes up the hill of life, not with the laudable curiosity of viewing an extended landscape, but rather for the dishonest pride of looking down upon others of our fellow creatures.

No matter how humble the home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad; if true hearts dwell there; it is yet a home—a cheerful, prudent wife, obedient, and affectionate children, will give their possessor more real joy than bags of gold and windy honor.

He that has found a way to keep a child's spirit easy, active, and free; and yet, at the same time, to restrain him from many things he has a mind to, and to draw him to things that are uneasy to him, he, I say, who knows how to reconcile these seeming contradictions, has in my opinion, got the true secret of education.

FRICASSEE OF PARSEES.—Boil in milk till they are soft; then cut them lengthwise into bits two or three inches long, and simmer in a white sauce, made of two spoonfuls of broth, a bit of mace, half a cupful of cream, a bit of butter, & some flour, pepper, and salt.

TEMPERANCE MINCE PIES.—Take 4 pounds of raisins, 2 pounds of citron, 5 pounds of best brown sugar, the juice of 12 lemons, and the rinds of 6 lemons thinly pared and cut fine; 1 pint of best syrup uncolored; 2 ounces of cinnamon, 1 ounce cloves and 1 ounce of mace—mix these ingredients together well, and pack tightly the jar with a layer of sugar until ready to bake. Then, to one-third of the quantity add half a peck of pippin apples, chopped, 1 of loaf sugar, the juice of 6 lemons, and 2 quarts of water. If more spice and sugar are necessary, they can be added.

The quantity will make about 70 or 80 pies. There is no danger of its spoiling.

THE REPUBLICAN.
Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1851.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

From the bold and confident tone assumed by a number of the Whig papers of this State a short time since, we indulged the hope that they would come out frankly in the nomination of a candidate of their own party for Governor; but in this, it appears from late indications, we were mistaken. They have not the necessary confidence, either in their numbers or the strength of their principles to venture upon such a step; consequently the recent nomination of F. S. Lyon, by the Florence Gazette, a democratic paper has been seized upon by them with avidity, to "divide and conquer," & thus carry out a favorite branch of their political tactics, when unable to succeed in a fair contest or by deception & false issues. In all the contests which the democratic party have had with whigery, under the various names which it has assumed, (one half of which we would not pretend to remember,) it has suffered more frequently from party trickery than any other cause; and it is against this system that we would desire in time to warn our political friends, that they may be on their guard.

The Chambers Tribune, a Whig paper, takes up the nomination of Mr. Lyon, and says he is his choice for Governor in preference to any man in the State, and warmly encourages him for the services which he has rendered, all of which we frankly admit is well deserved on the part of Mr. Lyon. But this we conceive is not just reason why he should at this time be taken from the useful station he occupies, and such a man as Gov. Collier, (equally a favorite with the people) removed to make him room.

The Tribune says of Mr. Lyon, that "Ala. is already vastly his debtor for the relief he has brought her," and that "she has still further need of his services in the extinguishment of the State debt." We agree with him exactly, and we know of no station in which he can so well accomplish that desirable object as that of Bank Commissioner.

The Tribune further says, that "Mr. Lyon is a democrat of the old school." Who would have thought of this as a recommendation by a Whig paper for Governor? We do not know whether Mr. Lyon is a democrat of the old school or the new school, or any other school; but of one thing we feel well assured that if he is, he will not permit himself to be used as an instrument by the Whig party to distract and divide his own political friends.

The nomination we have no doubt was made in good faith by the Florence Gazette, and we have equally as little doubt that it has been seized upon by the Whigs for party advantage, who have no use for any thing that will not ultimately build up Whig men and Whig measures.

The democratic party in this section of the State, so far as we know are satisfied with Gov. Collier. Should they desire the nomination of any other democrat, however, they will not be likely to call upon the Whigs for help, or support the nominee with any more alacrity on account of their endorsement.

In compliance with our promise, we have this week taken out of our paper all the Patent Medical Advertisements and their Associate Certificates, together with a large portion of other descriptions. We have been the more anxious to do this, and have done it at the earliest practicable moment, not only because it was desired by our friends, but because their publication was used as an instrument of injury and disparagement, by enemies, secret and open. It is true, as publishers of a public newspaper, we have no right peremptorily and unconditionally to exclude the advertisements of any class of citizens, following a legitimate occupation; but we think we can adopt a plan, without this, by which they will seldom or never be admitted into our paper in future, as an objection on the part of its friends; or as a weapon in the hands of its enemies.

We renew assurances to our patrons and friends, that no exertions shall be spared on our part to insure this paper a welcome reception by them. We are aware that it has the pent up political ani-

mosities of near fifteen years to encounter, but we are ready and willing still to continue our labors in support of the measures and principles which we have endeavored consistently to sustain heretofore. The paper that has weathered the political storms of the past fifteen years, the blessings of Providence, may weather as many more. At least all we ask is a fair field and no favors from our political opponents—except to keep on their own side. Let there be no mixing up of Whigs and Democrats, for in this game honest democracy always comes out loser.

ROME.

We learn from the tone of the Courier, that there are continual accessions, in buildings and population, to this embryo city. It has been but few years since it was only a "stopping place." But now, the terminus of a rail road—the head of Steamboat navigation—backed & supported by an industrious, thrifty, agricultural people—with Alabama bearing a part of her rich produce into its commercial lap—how false than prosperous could it be! If Rome grows not too selfish, too grasping, and does not foster its interests in such a manner as to bring on surfeit, then soon, she may doff the swaddling clothes of infancy, and don the garments of manhood! We offer our best wishes for the welfare of your "young & vigorous City," friend Knowles, and our condolence to your "20 or 30 Doctors and Lawyers who have but little to do."

Gen. Cass has been re-elected Senator from Michigan.

Knight, who killed Hughes in Macon Ga. has been sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

We are indebted to our Senators, King and Clemens, for various public documents: But where is Bowdon? What became of the bill asking a donation of the alternate Sections of the public lands for the benefit of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road? While other States are receiving favors of the General Government, shall Ala. be overlooked? Will nothing be done for her? or is she to be compromised a la mode?

If our correspondent "Shylock" does not produce a fluttering among the shipplasters, then we are mistaken in the desire of the people to hold good money. In answer to his enquiry, ("tell us something more about those nondescript bills") we have only to say, concerning money of any kind, "now is the Winter of our discontent."

We have not seen a bill we could call our own in a month; it is to be expected then, that we can feel much interest in keeping "posted" as to the condition of any bank, to say nothing of the St. Marys. Perhaps some of our brother editors below, who are at ease, can throw some light on the subject; or it may be, Mr. Winter himself (if his money be good) can relieve his fears.

STRANGE.—Mr. Calhoun's manuscripts, published by authority of South Carolina, are to be issued in New York. What has become of the non-intercourse and non-trading policy of South Carolina? She even has got the "odious Yankees" to print the works of her great Statesman!—*Huntsville Adc.*

STRANGE.—That such a journal as the Advocate, would impugn the consistency of South Carolina, by perpetrating such mustard seed taunts as the above. If Figures is not bound soul and body to the Federal-Consolidation-Clay compromise—"odious Yankee" party, he will have the magnanimity to correct the impression made upon the minds of his readers, in regard to Mr. Calhoun's manuscripts.

For want of Southern patronage (we presume) South Carolina has never had within her limits a Stereotype foundry. And lest delay would not meet the wishes of the South Carolina Legislature, Mr. Cralle, to whose care the Mes, have been committed for publication, ordered the "Plates" from New York. They have probably reached Charleston by this time, where we hope the publication will be speedily made that the Advocate, and kindred spirits may read, and for once be inspired with genuine Southern feeling.

The Ohio Legislature has adjourned sine die, without being able to elect a Senator.

We tender our thanks to the Articles of Treaty made and concluded, between John H. Rollin, special Agent of the United States for the Indians of Texas, and the Chiefs, Warriors, Captains and Councilors representing the Indian Tribes, Camanches, Caddoes, Lipans, &c. We have not room to publish all the articles of said Treaty. We insert the communication of our friend, and the articles designated, to which we add the 9th.

By the Treaty the Indians acknowledge allegiance to the U. S. and declare perpetual peace. If it be observed, in good faith, we doubt not the tomahawk will be buried, and the war cry be heard no more along our borders.

Messrs. Editors.—Please find enclosed a copy of Articles of treaty with certain Indian Tribes, submitted to me by a friend in the U. S. Army at San Antonio, Texas.

Should you deem it of sufficient public interest, you may publish it as such part of it as you choose in your paper. Articles 19th and 20th contain provisions particularly interesting to me; they show the abhorrence that man by nature, and before he is corrupted by the influence of Alcohol, has toward the infinite superiority of wisdom, or goodness, or both combined of the heathen Chiefs, over our own Legislators, and that class of men engaged in selling the article. Would to God, we too had some true Blacksmiths, School Teachers and Ministers of the Gospel amongst us in the place of our present horde of retailers of ardent spirits. If the wisdom of the heathen Chiefs is so much to guard against the introduction amongst their people, then what lack of wisdom, and what deficiency is manifest in Christian nations, for not banishing the article at once and forever?

Yours truly, &c. "G."

ARTICLE 19th. The said Indian parties hereto agree to deliver as soon as found, all property belonging to them, and which they have in the Indian country, to the Officer commanding the nearest Military Post, or to the Indian Agent, and not knowingly to allow or permit any person to pass through the Indian country into Mexico, without arresting him or them, and should the said negroes be in such house as to render it difficult or dangerous to arrest them, they will forthwith give immediate notice to the Officer commanding the nearest Military Post, or to the Indian Agent, and act as guide and render such further assistance as may be required.

ARTICLE 20th. If any person or persons shall introduce ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors of any kind, among said tribes or nations, such person or persons shall be punished according to the laws of the United States, and the said tribes or nations agree to give immediate notice to the agent of the United States residing near them, and to prevent by any means in their power the violation of this article of treaty, and the said Chiefs or any one of them may destroy any ardent spirits found in the Indian country.

ARTICLE 20th. It is further agreed that blacksmiths shall be sent to reside among the said tribes or nations, to repair their guns and farming utensils, in order, so long, and in such manner as the President may think proper. It is further agreed that school teachers, at the discretion of the President, may be sent among the said tribes or nations for the purpose of educating them, and the said tribes or nations agree that preachers of the Gospel may travel or reside among them by permission of the President, or his agent, to be appointed, and that ample protection shall be afforded them in the discharge of their duties.

Southern Rights Meeting.
A portion of the Citizens of Alexandria, and vicinity assembled in the Methodist church, at Alexandria, on the 7th Inst. for the purpose of organizing a Southern Rights Association; when on motion, Maj. Mathew Allen was called to the chair and Dr. John H. Vandever appointed secretary.

On motion, Col. John M. Crook was called upon to state the object of the meeting which he did by recapitulating the many wrongs that have been inflicted on the South by a reckless and fanatical majority in Congress, the utter hopelessness of any changes in the policy of the North without a firm, united and determined resistance by the Southern people which could be better effected by the organization of Southern Rights associations throughout the South, and thereby bring about a united, Southern action which could alone secure our rights. Col. Crook closed his remarks by urging the immediate formation of an Association at Alexandria; when on motion the chair appointed a Committee to draft a constitution for said Association, consisting of Col. John M. Crook, Samuel B. Bewley Esq.; Capt. Sterling Sims; Daniel D. Draper, Esq.; Rev. James Vansant; Jacob R. Green; Joseph Glendon; George Russell, Sims Kelly, Joseph J. McCauley.

The committee, after having retired for a short time, returned the following which was unanimously adopted & presented for the signatures of all who thought proper to sign it.

Southern Rights Association of Alexandria, Alexandria, Va.

1. This association shall be known as the Southern Rights Association of Alexandria.

2. The Officers of this association shall consist of a President, two Vice-presidents, two Recording, & two corresponding Secretaries.

3. The President shall preside over the deliberations of the body, and in his absence the first Vice-president shall preside.

4. Every male of the age of Eighteen and upwards, may, by application to either of the recording secretaries, have his name entered in a book kept for that purpose, when he shall become a member of this association.

5. This association shall meet on the 3rd Saturday of each month & oftener if called by the President.

6. The members of this association do hereby declare their object to be first to stay if possible the current of Northern fanaticism which has for years threatened the destruction of this Government, and if not successful to adopt such a course as freemen and patriots have a right to render its destructive influence operative on them. Secondly we do pledge ourselves to use all hon-

orable means to bring about harmony and united action throughout the South the more effectually to secure our rights and resist encroachments from our oppressors.

7. The funds necessary to sustain this association shall be raised by voluntary contribution.

8. This association shall elect its Officers once in three months.

9. This association shall elect a speaker at each meeting and the secretary shall notify him of the same within ten days and in case of any emergency the call of the president shall be notice to the speaker of an earlier meeting.

10. It shall be the duty of the secretaries to report the proceedings of each meeting to some Southern rights paper in this State for publication.

11. We do hereby pledge ourselves to maintain and carry out the foregoing rules.

12. A majority of the members present may at any time alter or amend these, our articles of confederation.

On motion, resolved that this meeting do now adjourn to meet on the 4th Saturday of this month at which time the organization will be completed; and that the Chairman and secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting and forward them to the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

MATTHEW ALLEN, Ch'n.
J. H. VANDIVER, Sec'y.
Alexandria, Ala., Feb. 28, 1851.

THE BANK OF ST. MARYS.
MR. EDITOR:

As every body that handles money is interested in the kind of currency in circulation amongst us, a little watchfulness and care would not be improper. Alabama furnishes at this time, in the absence of a sufficiency of Banks of her own, a most profitable field of speculation for the Bankers and Brokers of other States.

Among these the renowned John G. Winter is reaping a golden harvest with his St. Marys money.

Mr. Winter it is well understood is the principle stockholder in the Bank of St. Marys, sufficiently so, to control, entirely the operations of the institution. Now, as this Bank is located some where, in another State, and the property mainly of a single individual, would it not be well to know something of its condition—its liabilities and its assets? Mr. Winter may be a very solvent and a very honest man, a great financier; but it happens every now and then in our country, that one of these great financiers blow up, and leaves the people with his bills to hold. So, it might be nothing amiss to keep a sort of look out.

There are a great many small notes for sums under five dollars in circulation, which, we are informed by an intelligent mercantile friend, are utterly worthless, except at the pleasure of Mr. Winter. These small bills, when we come to examine them, are really not bank-bills, but a kind of Bills of exchange, or Skin plasters. Said on the face, to be redeemable, some at one place and some at another, and signed, not by John G. Winter, but by some Clerk, "for John G. Winter."

Now, the trick in these small notes is, as we understand it, that none of them are dated later than 1843; and that, consequently, all of them are out of date, tho' many of them look perfectly new, as if they had just been issued. As long as Mr. Winter sees proper to redeem these bills, of course it is all very well; but I have heard that agents are employed to put them immediately into circulation again, as soon as they have been redeemed; and that he is thus carrying on a very handsome banking operation on this irresponsible paper. Suppose Mr. Winter should become embarrassed, or should grow whimsical, and decline to redeem this peculiar currency of his, could we compel him to do it? Or, suppose he should unfortunately die, as all men are liable to, could we compel his executors or administrators to redeem it? No, if I am correctly informed.

Now, I have got used to being shaved, and have stood considerable skinning, and am not so much opposed to the thing as the way he does it.

Please let us know something more about this St. Marys money, and especially about these "non-descript" bills, and oblige, Your ancient friend,

SHYLOCK.

CEDAR BLUFF, ALA.,}
CHEEROKEE COUNTY, }
JANUARY, 20th, 1851.

Mr. J. F. Grant.

Worthy Brother.

COOSA RIVER SEON, No. 43.
Captains of Temperance, celebrated the 25th day of December last, in a manner, which to my mind was peculiarly appropriate. At about half past ten, A. M. according to previous arrangement, the Cadets met, formed procession and marched out upon the square, where, by previous invitation were met & joined by S. of T. Marching round the square, Cadets in front, the procession moved to the Baptist Church, attended by the band of music, and speeches by the Cadets. Solomon B. Hendrix, a Cadet, was first called on for a speech, who responded in a manner, bold, energetic, clear & forcible.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
Probate Court, Regular Term.
Monday 13th day of January, A. D. 1851.
This day came into open Court John Chambers, one of the heirs and distributees of the Estate of Wm. Chambers late of Benton County deceased, who departed this life in this County aforesaid, and died intestate, and suggests to the Court that John Chambers Administrator of the Estate of said Wm. Chambers deceased, had removed the limits of the State of Alabama, without having made a settlement of his said Administration, and praying that a settlement should be made, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given to said John Chambers Administrator &c. as aforesaid, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville for three consecutive weeks, requiring said John Chambers Administrator of the Estate of said Wm. Chambers deceased, to be and appear before said Court at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville in said County at a regular Term of said Court to be held on the 2nd Monday in April next and file his accounts and vouchers, as said Administrator, for a final settlement of the said Estate of Wm. Chambers deceased.
January 21st A. D. 1851.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Edmund Jones,
At Rules before the Register, 30th Chancery Dist. Alabama, Monday Jan. 13, 1851.
Came the complaint by his Honor, and upon his motion, and it appearing to the Register, by affidavit on file, that Ira Gambrell, one of the defendants mentioned in complainant's said bill of complaint, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and resides in the District of Pickens and State of South Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Ira Gambrell to be and personally appear before the Register of said Court, at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bill of complaint, or the charges and allegations in the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to him. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up on the Court house door of Benton County, as required by law and the rules of this Court, and a copy transmitted to the place of residence of said Gambrell by mail.
H. G. EARLE, Register, &c.
January, 14, 1851.—\$10 00.

GREEN'S TYPE FOUNDRY.
NO. 125 FULTON STREET, San Building.
NEW YORK, and 17 Canal Street, New Orleans.
To Newspaper Publishers and Printers: With condensed invitation, the trade before they purchase elsewhere, to give me a call at No. 125 Fulton Street, NEW YORK, or at No. 17 Canal Street, NEW ORLEANS, where I am ready to furnish them with all kinds of Book and Newspaper TYPE, of the newest and most beautiful styles. I am also prepared to supply the most admired Scotch Letter, having lately procured from Scotland a series of these beautiful faces, together with every variety of form and pattern of ORNAMENTAL and JOBBING TYPE, BORDERING, &c. I feel assured that the elegance and accuracy of all the TYPE manufactured by me cannot be surpassed by any Foundry in the Union. By an entirely new method in mixing and casting, I am enabled to retain the virtues of the metal and to produce, in addition to an elegant and most solid and durable TYPE, a material of the highest quality, and this I feel sure will, in particular, call attention to my printing and casting of TYPE is the principle of securing the greatest improvement in all Printing. The members of the craft will find me ready to supply all kinds of PRINTING, OFFICE FURNITURE, for the establishment of complete Printing Offices, such as Presses, Wood Type Cases, Stand-Presses, Steel and Wood Rules, IMPOSING STONES, COMPOSING STICKS, Brass and Wood Galleys, RIGLST, Clo-st Racks, &c.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound. The trade deals with on the most liberal terms, and patronage solicited on the ground of furnishing to the purchaser an article with which he will be pleased, and which will bring him the worth of his money.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate of the cost, by stating the size of the paper and kind of work to be executed.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours for the improvement of the Press,
H. H. GREEN.
No. 125, Fulton Street, New York, and 17 Canal Street, New Orleans.
Nov. 19, 1850.—3m.

GEORGE OATS,
DEALER IN
Piano, Fort, Music, Books
Stationery, &c.
234 & 236 King St. at the B.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
A splendid assortment of Pianos, Forts, and Music, of the celebrated Manufacturers of Boston & New York, A. H. Case & Co., and D. M. Seabury, N. Y., all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music Books and Stationery for sale very low for cash or on any acceptable terms.
Amil 10, 1849.
United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
The Steamship
Southern,
Capt. John Dickinson,
will leave Adger's wharves, positively on every alternate Saturday, as follows:
Saturday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock.
Saturday, Feb. 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock.
Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock.
after which time she will leave as usual at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
For Freight or Passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent,
HENRY MISSROON,
corner of East Bay and Adger's South wharves.
Jan. 11.

CONFECTIONERY.
The undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as
CANDIES, in great variety.
RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES,
ALMONDS, Cream Nuts,
GOLD LALS & Lemon Syrup,
ALCOBACCO & CIGARS,
with many other articles.
Family Groceries.
He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.
X. WILLMAN.
Dec. 17, 1850.

HILBURN HOUSE.
THIS LARGE AND commodious establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of the House, near the Rail Road and Steamboat Docks, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.
THE STAGE OFFICE.
Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.
J. J. HILBURN.
Rome, Georgia.
Office Corner River Steam Boat Co. Room, Dec. 24th, 1850.

COOSA OR ALABAMA.
The Steamer COOSA or ALABAMA, will after this time make regular weekly trips during the season—leaving Rome every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, arriving at Greensport next day. Returning, leave Greensport Friday morning, to arrive at Rome in time for the cars on Monday morning.
COMBS & PENTECOST Agents.
Dec. 17, 1850.—4m.

TAX COLLECTORS SALE.
ON the first Monday in April, 1851, the undersigned, as Tax Collector of Randolph County will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House in the Town of Wedowee, the following described land, or so much thereof as will discharge the tax and cost due thereon, to wit: The N. W. fourth of the N. E. fourth of S. 12, T. 17, R. 11; and half of the S. E. fourth of the S. W. fourth of S. 24, T. 17, R. 11, as the land of James Bell. State and County Tax \$3. 08.
E. HUMPHRIES, T. C.
Jan. 7, 1851.—82.

**Also at the same time and place, Fraction A. Fr. 3. 16, T. 22, R. 12, near the Chambers Line, Owner unknown. State and County Tax \$1. 70 cts.
Jan. 7, 1851.—\$1.
Also at the same time and place, Fraction A. Fr. 3. 16, T. 22, R. 12, near the Chambers Line, Owner unknown. State and County Tax \$1. 70 cts.
Jan. 7, 1851.—\$1.**

**Also at the same time and place, Fraction A. Fr. 3. 16, T. 22, R. 12, near the Chambers Line, Owner unknown. State and County Tax \$1. 70 cts.
Jan. 7, 1851.—\$1.**

**Also at the same time and place, Fraction A. Fr. 3. 16, T. 22, R. 12, near the Chambers Line, Owner unknown. State and County Tax \$1. 70 cts.
Jan. 7, 1851.—\$1.**

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
HAS on hand a choice assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.
January 24th, 1851. 1y.

MARY ANN PROCTOR,
At Rules before the Register, 42nd District Northern Chancery Division of the State of Ala. Mon. Jan. 13 A. D. 1851.
Came the complaint, and it appearing to the Register that the said Mary Ann Proctor resides in parts unknown, and that he is of full age. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Benton County, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, notifying said Marion Proctor to appear personally before the Register of this Court, at his office in Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and leave given complainant to take evidence *ex parte*, and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Court house door in the Town of Wedowee and a copy transmitted by mail to the defendant, when his residence may be made known.
JOHN REAVES, Jan. 21, 1851, Register, &c., \$4. \$10 50

STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
Probate Court, Regular Term.
Monday 13th day of January, A. D. 1851.
This day came, Caldwell Sublet, Sheriff and ex-officio Administrator of the Estate of Allen Boyer deceased, and presented his account and vouchers to said Court for a final settlement of his Administration of said Estate, and the Court having examined, audited and stated the said account and reported the same for allowance at a Special Term of said Court to be held on Saturday the 1st day of March next at the Court House of said County. Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said Administrator at said Term of the Court to have said account presented for allowance, where and when all persons in adverse interest are required to appear and contest the same if they think proper. This 13th day of January A. D. 1851.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Notice.
By virtue of Seven & 1/2 cent loan from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed I will expect to public sale on the first Monday of March next before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville for cash to the highest bidder the following Described Lands to wit: Fraction in Section 23 Township 13 Range 8, 80 Acres and the S. and East 1/4 of the S. and East 1/4 in Section 29 Township 13 Range 8, 40 Acres and Fraction 5 in Section 7 Township 13 Range 8, 55 Acres adjoining the above two hundred Acres and in Section 31 Township 13 Range 8 one hundred and 68 Acres as the property of Zachariah White to satisfy said lien in favor of Thomas Dawkins and one in favor of John Flemer and one in favor of N. H. Mullins and one in favor of T. H. Callaway use of Hoke and Abernathy all against said White this 10th January 1851.
C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.

EDUCATION.
DR. GRILIZE.
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he will open on the 15th inst. a school for young ladies, in which will be taught drawing, Painting, and the French Language. He will also teach several classes of small children.
TERMS.
Drawing and Painting per Session \$10 00
French Language, \$10 00
He will also take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms.
January 7, 1851.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
TAKEN up by Wm. Mallory, Jr. near Mallory's mill, on the Chockolake Creek and posted by Edge James M. Jones Esq. a certain Bay Mare Mule, supposed to be 15 or 20 years old, about fourteen hands high, with a roached mane and shaved tail, no brands, appraised at forty Dollars, this 16th January A. D. 1851.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Guardian SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala. I will as executor present and dispose of the Court House door in the Town of Wedowee on the first Monday in March next, the North East fourth of the North West fourth of Section thirty, Township twenty, Range twelve, the before described lands to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, and payers giving bond and approved security, as the property of Thomas Mon. dead.
A. J. HALL, Administrator.
January, 26th, 1851.—5t.

NEGRO WOMAN 25 years old, sound, healthy, honest, and of every pleasant and agreeable disposition: a first rate house girl, an excellent cook and washer—for sale. For terms apply to M. J. TURNLEY, Jan. 14, 1851 Cedar Bluff, Ala.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
Randolph County.
Probate Court, Special Term.
Dec. 19th, 1850.
This day came Frederick Ross, Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of Andrew Bernham, Deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a Partial Settlement and distribution of said Estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.— It is ordered by the Court, that notice be given for forty days, by publication, for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all Persons interested, to be and appear before a Court to be held in the Town of Wedowee, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and show cause if any they have, why said accounts should not be allowed & settled according to law.
JOSEPH BENTON, Judge of Probate Court.
Dec. 22nd, 1850.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.
Pursuant to a decree of the Hon. the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, rendered on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1851; I, John Richey, Administrator of the Estate of James Mason, deceased, will proceed to sell, at the late residence of said James Mason, deceased, in said County, on MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, the following described land belonging to said Estate, sold for a more equal, fair and beneficial division among the distributees of said Estate, (to wit) the S. E. half of the N. E. half of S. (2) of Township 14, in Range 6, East in the Coosa Land District, Benton County, Ala. said sale to be within the legal hours, and on a credit of twelve months. Notes with approved security will be required.
JOHN RICHEY, Administrator.
Jan. 14, 1851.

State of Alabama.
Randolph County,
Special Court of Probate
January 4th, 1851.
BE IT REMEMBERED that on THIS DAY CAME AMOS WILLIAMSON and filed his petition in writing praying the Court to compel Worley D. Linville, Administrator De Bonis Non of Worley Linville Deceased to convey to the said Amos Williamson the following described lands to wit: Fraction A. Section 15 Township 13, and Range eleven, in the district of land subject to sale at Mardisville Ala.—Which lands as aforesaid the said Worley Linville deceased did in his lifetime bind himself by Bond to convey to Edmund Jackson titles to said land which Bond was transferred to Amos Williamson the Petitioner aforesaid.
It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three consecutive months in the Jacksonville Republican to all persons interested, that on the second Monday in April next at a Probate Court to be held in the town of Wedowee the Court will if it is found that the contract was fairly made and complied with order the Administrator De Bonis Non aforesaid, to make titles as such the land aforesaid to the said Amos Williamson.
JOSEPH BENTON, Judge of Probate.
January 21st, 1851. Probate.

Notice.
I will expose to public Sale to the highest bidder for cash before Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of March next the following described land to wit: The North half of Section thirty six in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District levied on to satisfy one Execution in my hands issued from the Circuit Court of Talladega County in favor of Sampson W. Harris and against William H. Moore this 15th day of January 1851.
C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.

Notice.
I will expose to public Sale to the highest bidder for cash before Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of March next the following described land to wit: The North half of Section thirty six in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District levied on to satisfy one Execution in my hands issued from the Circuit Court of Talladega County in favor of Sampson W. Harris and against William H. Moore this 15th day of January 1851.
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C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.

Geo. Whalley,
Attorney at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JOHN T. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
SHELBYVILLE, ALABAMA.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in State and the adjoining counties, and Supreme Court of the State.

Law Notice.
WILLIAM ACKLEN, and WM. J. HARALSON, have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.
They will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb. Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala. December, 31, 1850.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ROME.
GEORGE A. GRIFFIN, Formerly of Augusta, Having sold out my entire interest in the EXCHANGE HOTEL, in this place to Mr. James S. Griffin, I take pleasure in recommending the former patrons and the traveling public generally, to continue their patronage, as I feel confident that the House in the Hands of Mr. Griffin will be well kept and for comfort, not surpassed by any House in the City.
A. E. REEVES, Rome, Dec. 26, 1850.

PAVILION HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting on his part, to make the Household, to render your stay agreeable and comfortable as possible.
H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
Feb. 20
Geo. W. PARKER & JOHN WHITING, TABLET & WHITING, Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.
Will make Liberal Advances to customers, AND FURNISH BAGGING & ROPE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
MOBILE, January 21, 1851.

Now is the Time To buy Goods Cheap!
THE subscribers are about to make different arrangements in their business, by the first of March, and will offer their entire Stock of DRY GOODS, at Greatly Reduced prices.
FOR CASH.
JACKSONVILLE Ala. Jan. 21 1851.
S. NEWBOUR & BRO. N. B. All those who are indebted to the Subscribers either by Note or account—will please call and settle up.
HYATT, McBURNEY & CO. Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British DRY GOODS,
No. 37, Hayne Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.
A. C. WYLY, April 2, 1850.

FACTORS & CO. MERCHANTS
ACCOMMODATING WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Kearney Office in Beaufort, Ala. and will make liberal advances on Cotton and other goods consigned to the House in Charleston, S. C. From 15 to 20 per cent.

MARBLE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE, AND IS PREPARED TO FURNISH IT AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
J. J. ALLEN.
Jan. 28, 1851.

NEGRO WOMAN 25 years old, sound, healthy, honest, and of every pleasant and agreeable disposition: a first rate house girl, an excellent cook and washer—for sale. For terms apply to M. J. TURNLEY, Jan. 14, 1851 Cedar Bluff, Ala.

GLOBE HOTEL.
AUGUSTA, GEO.
Corner of Jackson and Broad Streets, By F. H. JENNINGS
Jan. 12, 50.

PAID FOR BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have paid for the State of Alabama, for the year 1850, and the amount paid by each.
G. B. DOUTHITT, T. C. February 11th, 1851.—\$2.
Also, at the same time and place, the South East fourth of North West fourth of Section five; Township fifteen; Range eight, assessed to John T. Johnston State and County Tax for the year 1849—13cts. Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the East half of North East fourth of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight, assessed to John T. Johnston State and County Tax for the year 1849—13cts. Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the East half of North East fourth of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight, assessed to John T. Johnston State and County Tax for the year 1849—13cts. Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the West half of North West fourth of Section fifteen; Township sixteen; Range eight, assessed to John T. Johnston State and County Tax for the year 1849—13cts. Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North East fourth of North East fourth of Section thirty-four; Township fourteen; Range nine; assessed to Thomas J. Barn State and County Tax for 1849—17cts. Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the East half of North West fourth of Section twenty seven; Township sixteen; Range six; assessed to Wm. P. Chandler State and County Tax for the year 1849—82cts. Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the South East fourth of Section twenty two; Township sixteen; Range eight, the South half of South West fourth of Section fifteen; Township sixteen; Range eight, assessed to David Thacker State and County Tax for 1849—54 cts. Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place, the North half of South West fourth of Section twenty two; Township fifteen; Range seven, assessed to J. C. Parker State and County Tax for 1849—87 cts. Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North half of Section seventeen; Township fifteen; Range nine, assessed to Wm. H. Davis State and County Tax for 1849—\$1 05cts. Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having called on the 31st of January 1851, the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. and having filed his accounts and vouchers for the Estate of William Hill late of said County, deceased, and having been examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all persons having claims against said Estate, he is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present the same within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.
STOKELY T. NELSON, Administrator.
Feb. 5th, 1851.

SHACKLEFORD & BRADSHAW,
Commission Merchants,
SAVANNAH, GA.
FACTORS AND COMMERCIAL MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.
The new and splendid steam ship, "Florida," Capt. Ludlow, Belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company. On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah at 10 New York every Saturday unless further notice. The ships are of 1,500 ton register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, \$25—payable in advance.
PADDLEFORD, FAY & CO. Savannah.

For Sale.
A Buggy and Harness. Apply at this office.

To the Patrons of Home Manufacture.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Store, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boot for service, comfort, or style. Shop, upstairs over Mulson's next door east of Forney & Son's.
W. W. HUGHES.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.
ON Thursday the 15th of March next at the late residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Hill we will offer for sale on a credit of 12 months all the personal property of William Hill deceased, consisting of 3 BRED NEGROES, Horses, Oxen, Cattle and Hogs—Corn, Fodder and Oats—Household and Kitchen Furniture, and farming utensils.
Also at the same time and place, we will offer for sale all the land belonging to said Estate.
Terms made known on day of sale.
STOKELY T. NELSON, Administrator.
Feb. 11th, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in Feb. A. D. 1851.
THIS day came Thomas J. Embury, Executor of the Estate of Moses Woodruff, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered, that the 24th March next be set for examining, stating and auditing said accounts and vouchers, and making said settlement, and that notice be given of the same, by Advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least 40 days previous to said 24th day of March next that all persons in adverse interest may appear and contest the same if they think proper.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Feb. 11th, 1851.

Paper Type, Presses, &c.
THE subscriber, Agent of J. T. White, TYPE FOUNDER, of R. H. and Co. Printing Presses, is prepared to sell every article in the Printing Line at New York Prices; and has constantly on hand a large stock of Printing Materials of all kinds. Printing Offices furnished, complete on terms as in New York.
Also, Just received and for sale at the lowest prices 2500 reams of Cap. Letter, Commercial, Folio Post Paper, American, French, English, blue laid, 3000 reams of Printing Paper, of all kinds and sizes, Also Book Paper, medium and double medium, 500 reams of assorted medium glazed and plain Envelopes best kind, and Wrapping Paper, Also.

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED.
In the Marble Business, Was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent.
JOHN ALLEN, J. N. SAVERY.
Jan. 5, 1851.

JOSEPH WALKER.
East Bay, Charleston, S. C.
Feb. 1 1851.

Vol. 15, No. 9. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1851. Whole No. 144.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.
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The life of this woman gives us one of the evils of consulting the fortune tellers.

were made to acknowledge her bewitching charms. The record of the past had been effaced from her memory by some terrible emotion.

1. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

total just 225. And here on the
side is credit—Dave Cantle, by on

...ed by the

He had hoped Jenny Lind would
bless Mobile with her presence.

